

the

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HALLMARK

united states army security agency



Start the Bicentennial on Boston's Freedom Trail

Conflict Rules Raise Heat

Following recent disclosure of alleged violations of the Conflict of Interest regulations, the Department of Defense has issued strong guidelines for all government employees and military personnel when dealing with government contractors.

In December, General William I. Rolya, USASA Commander, signed a command letter on the subject directed to all Army Security Agency personnel.

With the added emphasis on Conflict of Interest, The Hallmark asked military and civilian personnel who work with defense contractors three questions: "Do you think the stringent new DoD guidelines on Conflict of Interest are necessary to keep military and civilian personnel honest in their dealings with business and industry? Do these guidelines infer that DoD personnel are overly susceptible to crookedness? If so, what affect does this have on morale?"

Some of their answers follow:

No!

The implication that all military and civilian personnel would be less than honest without these guidelines is an affront to the moral courage of a patriotic dedicated workforce. General guidelines are necessary as a small minority of all facets of life: government, military, political and civilian, place personal interests ahead of professional interests. Stringent and usually asinine guidelines normally violate the dictums of common sense; imply adults are children; insult the individual; his honesty and professionalism; foster resentment and nurture foolish actions."

Captain

Overreaction to abuses

"Some DoD guidelines would be helpful for some special cases; but for the most part, the new guidelines are an overreaction to abuses of commonly understood ethical practices (which

are already defined) by a few people (who should know better). Most DoD employees are not affected one way or the other. Punishment should be swift and automatic for anybody including government employees caught misusing their representative authority. Then, perhaps, morale throughout the country might significantly improve."

Civilian, GS-12

Ensure objectivity

"Yes, I think the stringent guidelines are necessary, not to keep DoD personnel honest, but to ensure objectivity in dealings with industry. Many DoD personnel, especially in ASA, work closely with employees of commercial businesses performing contract work with the government and through this contact can too easily develop prejudices favorable to a particular company. These prejudices can influence the selection of businesses for future contracts and the evaluation of work performed by a particular company. The guidelines do not imply susceptibility to crookedness but force DoD personnel to remain impartial in dealing with industry and ensures that no one is or appears to be unduly influenced by a particular company."

Chief Warrant Officer

Example not regulation

"Conflicts of interest are more often the result of naivete than crookedness. Business lunches and other forms of entertainment are legitimate business activities in the civilian community and are even tax deductible in some cases. Such gratuities are often offered as a common courtesy. Government personnel who are exposed to these situations cannot allow themselves to be placed in a position which would have even the appearance of a conflict." This attitude is best taught by example not by regulation."

Civilian, GS-13

continued page 15

Teaching Ourselves

These remarks are taken from the Honorable Donald H. Rumsfeld's presentation at his swearing-in-ceremony in Nov. 1975.

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Our Cover - We gallop into America's Bicentennial with a guide to Boston's Freedom Trail. But don't walk it at midnight!
 Covers by Joan Stephens

These are times of stress for nations devoted to the principles of self-government: constitutional procedures, the secret ballot, the right to a fair trial, and the rights of free speech, a free press, and the free practice of religion.

These are times when the principles that characterize political decency are threatened and when democratic leadership everywhere is challenged. Once again we are living the lesson that it is not easy for free people to govern themselves.

It is essential, in fact critical for the survival of political liberty, that we teach ourselves—for there are no other teachers—how to govern and defend ourselves in our new and changing circumstances.

No one knows the answers to all of the problems of the survival of free government, but there are some guideposts.

One essential ingredient of self-government is trust, and it works in two directions. Each public official in America has his power from the people, and from no other source. That power is entrusted under specified terms, as the people determine, to be used only for the good of the people. This is what is meant when it is said that trust is the foundation of self-government—and trust must be earned.

Certainly officials must use their own judgment, often, but ultimately, the people must judge, and it is up to them whether policies and programs stand or fall.

continued page 9

Winner of 3 Blue Pencil Awards from the Federal Editors Association,
 Award of Merit and Award of Excellence from the Society for Technical Communication,
 Keith L. Ware Awards from Department of the Army

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*This month's Bicentennial feature comes from the USASATC&S newspaper, **Fountainhead**. One of the best ways to absorb much American history in a day is to walk. . .*

Boston's Freedom Trail

Although barely 200 years old, America is rich in tradition, culture and colorful exciting history. During its 200th birthday, America wants to showoff some of that wealth in a celebration everyone is invited to. One of the best ways to join the celebration is to walk along Boston's Freedom Trail, which is composed of 16 historical points of interest.

The first point of interest, Boston Common, belongs to the people. In 1634, the town bought it as a "training field" for militia and for the "feeding of cattle." Cows may still be kept there. In the 17th century, pirates, witches and Quakers were hung on the "Old Elm" near the Frog Pond in the center of the 48-acre Common. On the Boylston Street side is the Central Burying Ground where Gilbert Stuart, the artist, and William Billings, America's first composer, are buried.

The Boston Common underground garage offers handy parking only a short walk from the Freedom Trail Information Booth and the Freedom Shuttle Bus stop.

The second point of interest was the work of Charles Bullfinch, the architect of the Capitol Building in Washington. The State House and Archives, built in 1795 by Bullfinch, rests on land purchased from John Hancock. Samuel Adams, the fiery patriot, laid the cornerstone. The Archives contain the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company of 1628, the Constitution of 1780 (the oldest written constitution still in effect), Bradford's History of the

Plymouth Plantation, a Hall of Flags and other famous records and historical documents.

Further along the trail, a visitor comes across the Park Street Church, possibly the most famous church in America. Built in 1809, it was here that William Lloyd Garrison gave his first anti-slavery address (1829) and here that the public first heard the singing of "America" (1831); both events took place on July 4th. This site has long been known as "Brimstone Corner," not because of the "hell-and-damnation" sermons of its early ministers but because brimstone for gunpowder was stored in the cellar during the War of 1812.

Near the church is the Granary Burying Ground, where three signers of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, Robert T. Paine, and Samuel Adams, are buried. Paul Revere, James Otis, Benjamin Franklin's parents and the victims of the Boston Massacre are also buried here. A stone inscribed "Mary Goose" is believed by many to mark the grave of "Mother Goose."

The next site marks a major accomplishment for the colonies, when in 1635 they voted for the formation of a public school system. A schoolhouse built near the present City Hall was the origin of the Boston Public Latin School, the first public school in the country. Many famous men received their first training in readin', 'ritin', and 'rithmetic on

its hard benches, among them Rev. Cotton Mather, Ralph W. Emerson, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin and other Declaration of Independence signers.

On the lawn of the reconstructed Old City Hall is the first portrait statue erected in Boston (1856), that of Benjamin Franklin by Richard S. Greenough. The bronze tablets on the pedestal depict the many facets and highlights in the life of this gifted Bostonian. He is shown operating a printing press, signing the Declaration of Independence and the Treaty of Peace with France, and experimenting with lightning. The sculptor, in a personal letter, said that he found one side of Franklin's face to be gay and smiling, while the other was that of a sober statesman. The observer may be able to detect this difference in the statue.

The next site, the Old South Meeting House, where Samuel Adams acted as Deacon and Town Clerk, was both a church and a town meeting house. Any Boston town meeting too big for Faneuil Hall was adjourned to the Old South. The most famous meeting so adjourned triggered the Boston Tea Party. The building was set aside in 1877 for historical, memorial, educational and religious uses.

Around the corner on Milk Street is a plaque marking the birthplace of Benjamin Franklin.

Boston worked hard for independence and according to

John Adams, our second president, "the child Independence was born" in the Old State House, the 11th site on the Freedom Trail. Constructed in 1713, it housed the seat of the colonial government and was the center of activity for patriots. Just outside the Boston Massacre occurred. The Declaration of Independence was first read in Boston from its east balcony and President Washington reviewed a parade here in his honor in 1789. It was here, too, that John Hancock served as the first governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

At the next intersection below the Old State House, a ring of cobblestones marks where on March 5, 1770, a jeering Boston crowd clashed with a British guard of nine soldiers. The colonists shouted resentment against the quartering of troops in the town. They hurled stones and debris at the Redcoats, who struck back by firing into the mob. Five men were killed, among them Crispus Attucks, the first black victim to die for America's freedom. Eleven days earlier a young boy, Christopher Snider, had been shot by a customs official. Thus came the first bloodshed of the growing revolution.

Boston town meetings in Faneuil Hall were so active that John Adams named this next site along the Freedom Trail "The Cradle of Liberty." Peter Faneuil gave this hall to Boston in 1742; Charles Bulfinch enlarged it in 1806. In deference to Faneuil's wishes, Faneuil Hall has always had a market on the ground floor and a free market for ideas on the floor above. The top floor houses the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Next stop is Paul Revere's home, the oldest home in Boston, built in 1677. From here, Revere left for the Boston Tea Party in 1773, and for his historic ride to

Lexington in April 1775. Many examples of his craftsmanship are exhibited in the Silver Corridor of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, as is the famous Copley portrait.

The Old North Church was instrumental in the War of Independence. Built in 1723, it is Boston's oldest standing church and the one from which two lanterns hung in a steeple to signal the Redcoat's advance on Lexington and Concord.

Final stop on the Freedom Trail is the USS Constitution. Nicknamed "Old Ironsides" from the strength of her Georgia oak planking, the 44-gun frigate Constitution fought 40 battles and never lost one. Most famous were her victories of the War of 1812

over the Guerrier, Java, and combination of the Cyane and the Levant.

Saved from destruction by Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem in 1837 and carefully and thoroughly restored in 1927, she is the oldest commissioned ship in the US Navy and the flagship of the Commandant of the First Naval District.

The Boston Freedom Trail is easy to follow as it winds along for a mile and a half through the heart of Boston. The route is marked by red footsteps and a trail map can be obtained in the information center at Boston Common. Take a few hours to learn about America's colorful past and remember to wear your walking shoes.

"...one if by land and two if by sea and I on the opposite shore shall be ready to ride and spread the alarm..."



Army Needs Good Men

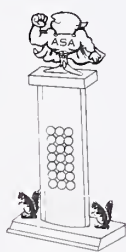
The Marine Corps looks for a few good men; OCS looks for the best men. Today's Army is shrinking, but it still needs junior officers to fill in the bottom of the career pipeline. As senior officers retire and other officers move up, lieutenants are needed to fill in.

Graduates of OCS earn commissions in the US Army Reserve. Traditionally, reserve officers have been the first to go in RIF actions. But the new DOPMA concept will make all officers Regular Army after the 11th year of commissioned service, with few exceptions. Therefore, OCS is an excellent entry into a commissioned career.

ROTC enrollments are on the increase today, but the Army balances its procurement of commissioned officers from among ROTC, OCS, USMA and direct commissions; therefore, OCS slots will not necessarily decrease as ROTC candidates increase. In fact, OCS slots increased in FY 76.

Requirements and procedures are found in AR 351-5. Your first step is to talk to your unit commander. He will help you, along with your local MILPO people, on your way to Fort Benning, GA, and 14 weeks of character building.

Units Vie for Trophy



December's Hallmark mentioned the McFadden Trophy in reference to the Presidential Sports Awards Program. Basically, The McFadden Trophy, named for the now retired Colonel John J. McFadden, will be presented to the ASA company which achieves

the highest state of physical readiness as established by ASA Reg 672-5.

Units accumulate points through three programs: the Physical Fitness Test (DA Form 705); the Run For Your Life Program (FM 21-20); and The Presidential Sports Award Program (AR 28-5).

Percentage values will be assigned for unit performance to compensate for differences in unit size.

The ASA Physical Fitness Awards Program is in direct support of the Army Physical Fitness Program.

Law Protects Student

Veterans enrolled in or considering a correspondence course under the GI Bill are protected by law from possible fraud by operators of correspondence schools.

The law protects enrollees from costly payments when they cancel a course before reaching the halfway mark. It also provides a 10-day cooling off period from the time they sign an application for a correspondence course. Under the cooling off proviso, the soldier or veteran must affirm in writing to the Veterans Administration after the 10 days that he is going to take the course.

The law also requires the school to furnish enrollees a fully completed copy of the enrollment agreement. It must include full disclosure of the obligation under the contract, how enrollment is confirmed, termination and refund and a statement of the conditions under which VA payments for the course will be made.

Anyone with questions about correspondence courses under the GI Bill should contact his education center or the nearest VA office. (ANF)



Photos Not Required

Chain of command photographs are not required by regulation. In this time of severe budget cuts, Army photo resources cannot handle massive requests for photographs.

Major General L. Gordon Hill, chief of Army information, has indicated that chain of command photos are not an information office responsibility and should be discouraged. Commanders who want such photos should go to their supporting photo facility for them.





When in Doubt - DON'T !

Business lunches, sports event tickets, seasonal gifts, a quick drink, hospitality suite visits, a small loan. . .ever take one of these from a contractor?

If you do, *YOU'RE IN TROUBLE!*

A "social" call from a recently retired officer who happens to sell parts for a system he worked on while in the military in your office. . .sound familiar? You both could be in trouble.

All of these represent possible conflicts of interest. All may be in violation of Army Regulation 600-50, Standards of Conduct for Department of the Army Personnel. New guidelines pertaining to the regulation have recently been released by the Department of Defense and have caused considerable confusion.



"You take a military officer who's dad happens to work for a defense contracting company," Captain Peter M. Smith, ASA's Deputy Staff Judge Advocate, points out, "the changes may be interpreted to read that the officer can't legally even receive a Christmas gift from his dad!"

Even social contact with old friends who happen to sell equipment to your agency may be in violation of the new guidelines.

The regulation states that DA personnel "will not solicit or accept any gift, gratuity, favor, entertainment, loan or any other thing of monetary value either directly or indirectly from any person, firm or other entity which is engaged or is endeavoring to engage in procurement activities or business or financial transaction of any sort with any agency of the Department of Defense."

In Command Letter 75-9, dated Dec. 8, 1975, Brigadier General William I. Rolya, USASA Commander, writes: "This prohibition will be strictly construed and within its terms prohibits acceptance of invitations to contractor

sponsored hospitality suites, entertainment of any nature or use of industry provided transportation."

But my friend Paul, who works for Skyward Industries has been having the family over for years and taking us to his lodge for the weekend, you say.

Just because his company has a contract with ASA, you mean we can't continue this relationship?

That may be right.

"Even if government contracts are not discussed, this presents an appearance of evil," according to Jack Smith, chief of procurement office, DCSLOG.

"With the current emphasis and under certain circumstances, a cup of coffee might get someone into trouble," Smith explains. "And this isn't limited only to procurement or technical representatives, but cuts right through the Agency applying to enlisted, officer and civilian personnel alike."

But who's going to tell on me, you ask. This has been going on for years and I've never been caught.

The regulation places a responsibility on anyone having knowledge or suspecting a conflict of interest to report the situation to his immediate superior.

"There's always a way to be found out," Mr. Smith explains. "A neighbor could see someone delivering a gift to your home, word could slip out at a party or the contractor could get mad and report you himself."

"The big problem is for people who are constantly working with contractor people and consider them more as coworkers," the procurement officer continues. "We tend to forget that they are an individual contracting representative and not a fellow employee and there are a lot of things they shouldn't know or do."

What about the luncheon at a contractor's plant, the cup of coffee in his office.

"There's always a way to pay," Smith explains in reference to the lunch or coffee. "You have to determine the fair market price. Don't take a \$10 lunch for \$2."

"Insist on paying for lunch or leave," he emphasizes. "But remember the fee charged must have a direct relationship to the cost."

According to CPT Smith, the latest wrinkle in extending hospitality is for a company to send an invitation indicating that you can make a contribution to defray the cost.

"There's two things wrong with this. First, the party costs more and your contribution nowhere near covers that cost," he explains. "And secondly, the regulation requires that we avoid all appearance of a conflict of interest."

But what happens if I get a gift by delivery or in the mail, you ask.

"If you know where the gift came from, then send it back with a letter explaining that it's illegal under government regulations," the deputy SJA points out. "If another gift from the same source arrives, then go to the Staff Judge Advocate and we'll send it back."

"Generally, contractors have gotten the word over the years and aren't sending presents," the captain states.



OK, so I take a gift and get caught. What happens then?

Captain Smith sets the scene this way: A man takes a gift, someone reports him, the report is forwarded to the first position occupied by an Army General Officer (General Freeze in ASA's case) and then forwarded to SJA for review. It is up to the SJA to advise the commander if a conflict of interest exists.

"If the man is military, then a whole range of disciplinary action is available from a verbal or written reprimand to a court martial," he explains.

A civilian can be charged with a crime, dismissed, suspended "or a number of lesser actions that affect his future including having a letter of reprimand placed in his 201 file," procurement officer Smith says.

"You may be liable for anything that has happened in the last three years," he continues. "The government probably wouldn't go back three years to take action against you, but if you're caught then they can bring up past actions to back up the present allegations."

Captain Smith said the SJA office has been flooded with calls concerning the recently emphasized guidelines, most of them pertaining to the regulations regarding relatives and friends.

Emphasizing that it is just a personal interpretation of what will probably happen, CPT Smith predicts, "When the dust settles I think the ruling will be that if your relative does work for a DoD contractor and is in a position to contract or sell to DoD, and if you work in a position where you are able to help him in that sale, then you are in fact precluded from taking a gift from him."

Conversely, if he is not in a contracting position or if you are not in a position to help the sale, he continues, "I think they will rule that taking of gifts will be legal."

Many people feel these regulations are an "infringement upon their rights as an individual," the captain continued. "They say the regulation is asking them, because of their employment, to limit their associations."

Although gratuities represent the thrust of interest for DoD employees, the regulation in implementing federal law also sets firm guidelines for former DoD employees.

"There are many former military who are now working for private industry but continue to visit old contacts here at headquarters," Smith, the procurement officer states.

"Many, of course, are proper visits on a social or friendship basis," he continues, "but some may appear to be motivated by the commercial interest of the former officer."

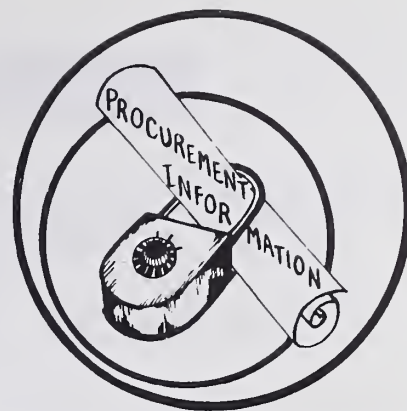
Retired regular officers are prohibited from ever selling anything to the department in whose service he holds a retired status.

Within three years after retirement, the regular officer may not sell supplies or war materials to any agency of DoD, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service.

Captain Smith points out that although a former officer can't sell or negotiate contracts, he can work on a project or gather information about it after the sale is completed.

"If a retired officer within the restrictions set forth tries to approach a DoD employee about a contract or sale," the captain explains, "he should be immediately reported. The government can go as far as to take away the person's retirement pay."

The third point emphasized in General Rolya's command letter is the accidental release of information to a contracting firm.



"It is your responsibility to safeguard procurement information and to avoid releasing to a business firm any information that might give that firm a competitive advantage in a procurement," the General emphasizes.

"Procurement information consists of, but is not limited to, quantities of items to be procured, dollar estimates, specifications, time frame of government's requirements or any other information that could provide information to one contractor that would give him greater insight and knowledge on subsequent procurement actions," General Rolya says.

In his letter, the ASA commander warns that unauthorized discussions and commitments may place the Army in an embarrassing position.

Violation of any section of the conflict of interest regulation could result in a fine, dismissal from employment or imprisonment, Smith states.

What's the advice concerning the conflict of interest guidelines?

"It's like in the old days when we didn't have much money and we wore white shirts," Smith parallels. "If you looked at your shirt and wondered whether it was clean enough to wear, you didn't wear it."

"So if you have to wonder whether to do something or accept something, DON'T."

Close-up

SFC Imperato: *The Real Thing*



"If I see something that needs doing, I jump right in and do it."
(Photos by SP4 Mary Frey)

For a guy who flunked basic, I've done pretty well!"

Ten years ago, Private Frank Imperato took six extra weeks of basic training because he failed weapon's training—today, he supervises Arlington Hall Station's consolidated dining facility.

"When I failed basic, they threw me into cooking and I love it," the now Sergeant First Class Imperato relates. "It's always been my biggest dream to head a dining facility."

The vigorous sergeant, who served AHS as a cook at one time and also served a tour in Germany, headed a field mess when in Vietnam.

"You really get more satisfaction out of a field mess," he says. "Under those conditions, people appreciate what you give them. If you give them a good meal, they'll give you a good job."

Menus, sanitation, suggestions, facility and working conditions, nutrition and the soldiers' health are only a few of SFC Imperato's concerns.

"Food's the big thing around here," he emphasizes. "Quality, quantity and nutritional. I'm a firm believer in the straight product."



SFC Imperato tastes the day's soup while SSG Richard Stone stirs.

"Take beef stew. Most places mix 10 pounds of beef with 25 pounds of celery, carrots and potatoes. If you get one piece of meat, you're lucky. It's not that way here."

The mess sergeant emphasizes that the quality of food in the Army is "probably the best you can get. I'll try anything that's acceptable to the troops."

When you put 450 people through a breakfast, lunch and dinner line each day, how do you tell what they want?

"Around here, we depend a lot on the people serving on the line to let us know what the troops like," SFC Imperato answers. "I also depend on the suggestion box. I'll try to implement anything that's feasible. Mainly, we get suggestions about decorations and music."

Since his coming to Arlington Hall, the sergeant has added new partitions in the dining area and has plans for inclusion of a salad bar and sandwich bar.

But his major concern is for the soldier's health.

"There are a good many people who don't need to eat as much as they do or aren't eating the right things," he states.

"Take the younger troops, 50 percent of them select off the short order line. They come out with two cheeseburgers, french fries and milk," he describes.

"The older ones go through the hot line and some have started watching what they eat," SFC Imperato continues. "Then there are some guys who eat the same things every day.

"I have to watch out for the guy's health; offer him good, nutritional food and, maybe, he'll eat right," he smiles.

In making up his menus, the sergeant tries to avoid fatty or fried foods and yet keep a nutritional balance and good line choice.

What are the most popular foods today? Well, according to the dining facility head, it's fried chicken, steamship round of beef and casseroles. "The troops still prefer simple foods.

"That's what the troops like and I try and give it to them. You'd be surprised. We have nothing left over," he says. "Nine years ago, most of the food went into the trash at the end of a meal, now maybe five per-cent, if that much."

Sanitation is a big problem in a busy mess. Once, SFC Imperato relates, you underwent a monthly inspection by the medics. "Now it's an every day, every minute thing and everyone is involved.

"Most commercial restaurants can get by with somewhat lesser conditions, but when you're going into combat, if you have sick troops, you're in trouble," he comments.

For someone who supervises cooking all day long, is cooking a hobby?

"Around here I like to stay out of cooking. I like my people to supervise their own shifts," he injects. "If I see something that needs tending to, I'll jump right in and do it.

"At home? I love to cook Italian meatballs," he laughs. "I have lots of home recipes that go with my Italian background."

Democracy continued

On this base of public trust rest our prospects for success. Our national cohesion and purpose are the source of our leadership in the world—with friends, allies, uncommitted nations, and potential adversaries. The dangers of misperception are obvious and grave.

Consider, for example, that widely misunderstood word, detente. To some detente means that peace is close to hand and that we can cease our efforts to be strong and vigilant. Others suspect it means giving advantages to potential adversaries without gaining corresponding benefits. To some of our allies detente is a sign of hope, to other a sign of danger.

This borrowed word — detente — means, literally, relaxation of tension. No one seeks to relax tension that does not exist. Detente must be seen for what it is — a word for the approach we use in relations with nations who are not our friends, who do not

share our principles, whom we are not sure we can trust, and who have military power and have shown an inclination to use it to the detriment of freedom.

With such nations, with vigilance and due caution, with our eyes open, we test to see if there are ways to reduce confrontations, to lessen dangers, to put affairs on a somewhat less precarious footing, to see if there might not be some interests that we share — never forgetting that in many basic things we are fundamentally opposed. On this there should be no doubt.

Finally, I would make four points:

First, the safety of the American people and the hopes for freedom throughout the world demand a defense capability for the United States of America second to none. I am totally dedicated to that mission.

Second, we are rightly proud of the armed forces, older than our nation itself, and I will seek to strengthen that sense of pride among us all. We were born as a

nation out of military struggle. We owe our national life to men and women who had the will to fight for independence. The competence and dedication of their successors in today's armed forces will be drawn upon fully.

Third, that special kind of American military professionalism that is devoted to the constitutional principle of civilian control, so fundamental to political freedom in this country — is a model for the world. One who has served in the Congress knows how indispensable it is that the defense of our country be a bi-partisan and shared responsibility.

Finally, let there be no doubt among us, or in the world at large, that the continuity of American policy can be relied upon by friend and foe alike. Our defense policies are geared to the interests of this nation... America must pursue its goal, as it has throughout almost 200 years, as a guardian of liberty and a symbol by example and deed in the service of freedom.



pass in review

A roundup of ASA news from Hallmark correspondents

Vietnam Vet is Helper

Ever wonder how your knowledge of the Vietnamese language and customs might come in handy?

Well, one member of the USASATC&S Detachment at Goodfellow Air Force Base, TX, found out recently.

When an Odessa, TX, church decided to sponsor a Vietnamese family, they realized their need for an interpreter and requested help from the Air Force Base.

A Vietnam veteran and a Vietnamese linguist, Staff Sergeant Robert Hughes was asked to help.

Sergeant Hughes traveled with members to the church to meet the Pham Dinh An family when they arrived in Texas.

Not only did SSG Hughes provide language assistance but he helped the family with necessary cultural adjustments, including the American money system.

After the family settled in Odessa, SSG Hughes accompanied them on a free supermarket shopping tour.



SSG Hughes on hand to greet Mr. An and his family at Odessa, TX.

Recognized for his efforts by the 6940th Security Wing commander, SSG Hughes was described as a "marvelous representative of America."

In a letter of appreciation, the commander, Colonel N. Brown said, "The ease SSG Hughes displayed with the An family was amazing! He seemed to have such understanding for both our situations. He not only communicated with them but explained some of their customs to us.

"It gives you a deep sense of pride to watch this fine young man represent all that America stands for," the letter continued.

MSC's Helping Hand

Men of the US Army Security Agency's Materiel Support Command at Vint Hill Farms Station recently extended a helping hand to the Saint John's School of Warrenton, VA.

The school's flagpole had severely deteriorated and was in need of renovation. SGM Lindberg Bing, SSG Edward English and Specialists Fred Sarnowski and Thomas Milliman volunteered to do the job. They scraped down the flagpole to remove rust, primed it and painted it with a sparkling coat of white enamel.

Sister Denismarie, Saint John's principal, noted, "The flagpole stands newly painted as a tribute to our country, to our school, and to the men of the United States Army at Vint Hill Farms Station who worked so hard to make it presentable to our community."



Flag raising ceremony at St. John's School. (Photo by SP4 Michael Sargent)

504th Helps Others

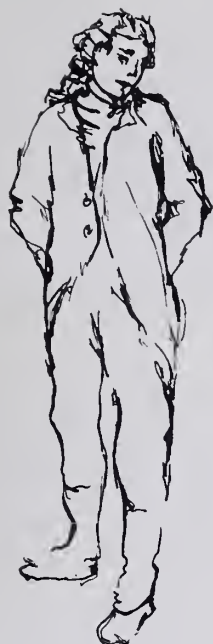
A Big Brother/Big Sister Program means many things. To a group of volunteers from the 504th ASA Group at Hunter Army Airfield, GA., it means helping others in the community.

Working as scout leaders, coaches and team advisors, these young men and women donate their free time to help less fortunate children. Though they come from varied backgrounds and lifestyles the volunteers all have the same goal — helping people.

At first it was a touch and go situation with the children and the volunteers with apprehension and suspicion slowing down success. But mutual trust and faith grew.

One group of volunteers, Lena Price, Amanda Sanders and Mattie Hunter, have formed a club comprised of three separate female age groups. All three meet under the name of "Pallas Athena." This unique name derived from a question by one of the club members concerning the WAC insignia.

At the present time, more than 23 volunteers are working with over 300 children.



Cryptology Important to George Washington

In The Beginning

Commander-in-Chief could not read the missive but could question the girl who had sent it.

After long and intense questioning she revealed the writer. Washington was shocked. It was his own Director General of Hospitals, Dr. Benjamin Church Jr. Church, a prominent Boston physician, was a leader of the Massachusetts Congress and a colleague of Samuel Adams and John Hancock in the House of Representatives.

Church was arrested and questioned. He claimed that the letter was intended for his brother in Boston and that if deciphered would reveal nothing criminal. Although he protested his loyalty to the Colonial cause he would not put the letter into plain language.

Washington searched for someone who could decipher the cryptogram. He enlisted the aid of the Rev. Mr. Samuel West, a rather absentminded pastor and, ironically, a Harvard classmate of Dr. Church.

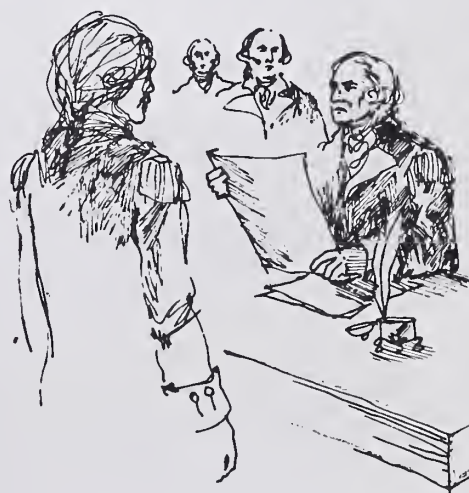
As the need for a cryptanalyst became known, Elbridge Gerry, who later became the fifth vice president of the United States, volunteered his services. He also suggested the name of Elisa Porter, a colonel in the Massachusetts Militia, who had been a year ahead of him at Harvard. Gerry and Porter teamed up while West worked alone on the solution.

On October 3, Washington received two identical solutions to the letter that proved to be a monoalphabetic substitution. In the letter Church was reporting to Thomas Gage, the British com-

mander, on American ammunition supply; a plan for commissioning privateers; rations; recruiting; currency; a proposed attack on Canada; artillery that he had counted in Kingsbridge, NY; troop strength in Philadelphia, and the mood of the Continental Congress.

It also developed that information earlier furnished by Church caused Gage to send troops to Boston to capture American stores at Concord - a move which resulted in the historic clash at Lexington on April 19, 1775, and started the American Revolution.

Church was imprisoned. The Massachusetts legislature expelled him. When he was paroled for a short time, a mob attacked him. Congress rejected a British plea to exchange him. Finally, in 1780, he was exiled to the West Indies under pain of death should he ever return; but a small ship he sailed on was never heard from again. He was the first American to lose his liberty and evidently his life through cryptanalysis.



This is the first in a series of articles on Military Intelligence during the American Revolution. This article concerns the first evidence of cryptanalysis and its result while later articles will cover Culper Sr., Culper Jr., The Black Petticoat Code and others. We owe much gratitude to these men and women who, by using simple but effective codes and ciphers, were the pioneers of Military Intelligence in the US Army.

by Steve Creason

October 3, 1775, marks the beginning of cryptanalysis in the United States Army. It was on this day that General George Washington received a decoded version of an intercepted spy's message.

At the end of September 1775, a young rebel patriot was standing in the field headquarters of General Washington. He had just given Washington a letter that he had received from a former intimate acquaintance and was intended for Major Maurice Cane of the British forces in Boston. The young man had grown suspicious of the letter and not being able to read it had brought it to Washington to see if he could unravel the mystery. The

Army Opens Campaign to Eradicate Child Abuse

A young soldier and his wife decide to have a night out on the town even though it means their baby may not get the food and milk it needs until the next payday. They can't afford a baby-sitter, so they leave the infant home alone—wet, hungry and crying.

A staff sergeant lurches home after his usual Friday evening at the club. He and his wife quarrel. Somehow their eight-year-old son gets drawn into the argument and the father's wrath and drunkenness end up directed at the innocent boy. He is beaten unmercifully.

A young mother goes shopping in the commissary and leaves her toddler locked in an unventilated car on a hot day.

A lieutenant colonel comes home after a bad day in his battalion. Suddenly, the length of his teen-age son's hair and that D his daughter got on her report card send him into a rage. He heaps verbal abuse on his "sloppy, ungrateful, hippie" teen-agers.

There are a few examples of child abuse. Child abuse is a national problem only recently recognized and now being acted upon. And because the Army mirrors society, the children of soldiers too often are the victims of child abuse.

Many parents, unknowingly or unconsciously, engage in one or more forms of child abuse. This does not mean they have an abuse problem; it only means they are human. The real problem arises when abuse in any form becomes a pattern that can affect a child's physical or mental health.

Probably only a fraction of all child abuse incidents are reported, according to medical authorities. The most obvious example of child abuse is the battered child who is physically injured. But some physical damage is indirect. Neglect—insufficient food, clothing or supervision—can have the same effect as out-and-out abuse.

Abuse takes many forms. It can be an overprotective parent who is too concerned about germs and "bad influences." It may involve incestuous relations. It may be verbal badgering—over-encouraging a child to succeed or reminding it of failure. The ultimate abuse is murder.

A federal law—The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act—defines child abuse and neglect as

"the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of 18 by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare, under circumstances which indicate the child's health or welfare is harmed or threatened thereby."

Army child health authorities agree with the definition.

Until early in this century, children were popularly considered their parents' possessions. The first incident of child abuse was tried a century ago in a New York court under the cruelty to animals act.

Today, reporting of suspected acts of child abuse is required in all 50 states. Reporters of such cases are immune to prosecution under libel, slander and defamation laws. Yet many persons who are quick to report someone who beats a dog, remain silent when that same person beats a child.



Causes

Just as the forms of child abuse vary, so do the reasons.

Easily frustrated parents, heavy drinkers, couples whose marriages are shaky or those who expect too much of their children are potential child abusers.

Parents who lack self-control and who can't distinguish between discipline and punishment or those who are filled with frustrations are other prime child abuse candidates.

These traits, combined with the usual pressures of daily life, only need a child to set off a violent reaction. The innocent child bears the brunt of the adult's explosion.

Perhaps the most frightening cause is a "normal" person's wild reaction. The ruler meant to tap lightly becomes a weapon. The lesson meant to be given with a spanking suddenly becomes an outlet for the parent's hostilities.

In other cases, ignorance of proper health care—including nutrition, sanitation or knowing when to take a child to the doctor—may result in child abuse.

The truth is all parents are potential child abusers. Parents who cannot control themselves and abuse their children need and probably want help.

This is where the Army enters the picture.



All alleged cases of child abuse will require examination by a doctor. The doctor will make a complete record of the examination, including color photographs of the child when possible.

After the initial exam, the hospital commander may report the incident to law enforcement agencies if necessary. If other action is needed, the ACAP officer will handle it.

Other forms of treatment include individual and group therapy, counseling, social case work and change of environment.

Also included are the possible use of a crisis "hot line"—trained volunteers—establishment of a Parents Anonymous group—a self-help therapeutic group—a day care center—a crisis nursery—and an educational program to help parents cope with the frustrations of raising a family.

The Army's program will work to develop emotionally healthy families rather than removing the child from the home and punishing the parents.

Treatment for the family may take many forms. In some cases the child may be removed from the home. However, because of differences in state laws, the staff judge advocate will advise on the proper procedures.

If the Army's program can get beyond the stigma associated with child abuse and reach the parent—who needs and in most cases really welcomes help—it may eliminate pain and save lives.

The Army believes its child abuse program can work—but only with the full and active support of the entire Army community. (ANF)

Help Is Available

Children have the natural right to be free from abuse, and society has an obligation to come between the parent and child when this right is violated.

That's the basis for a new Army-wide program designed to protect and insure the well-being of Army children. Called the Army Child Advocacy Program (ACAP), it applies to every man, woman and child entitled to care in an Army medical facility.

Although every installation has some type of child abuse program, the new DA program will bring child abuse into the light of day—where it can be better identified, discussed, treated and prevented.

The program calls for identification of child abuse cases—protection of the child's (victim) rights and professional help for parents in coping with the pressures and responsibilities of child raising.

Local child advocacy programs will be set up at installations serving 2,000 or more dependents. Smaller installations may set up programs within their capabilities. An ACAP officer will head each program and coordinate the efforts of professionals—doctors, lawyers and social workers—and interested laymen—commanders, Red Cross, AER and ACS workers.



Day of Volleyball

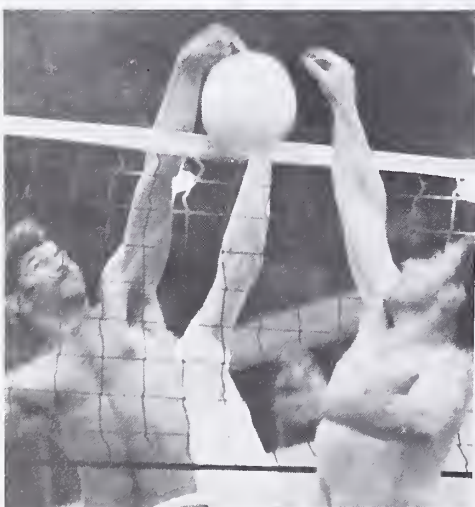
In a rather unusual contest that went down to the final volley, Field Station Augsburg's Support Battalion battled back from a 40 point deficit to win the first annual 24-hour volleyball marathon. The final tally was Support Battalion 1,286 to 1,283 scored by the three Operations battalions.

Despite a losing effort, the OPS team made the last battle possible by struggling back from a 93 point margin with only five hours left to play.

Support Battalion outscored the OPS by 23 points during the contest's first hour, but that was only one of 11 hours during the event that the winners outscored the losers.

The whole contest came down to the last 70 minutes when Support Battalion led an inspired six-man team that set and spiked their way back to win the marathon by three.

Approximately 150 curious individuals participated during the marathon that originated over complaints of nothing to do in Field Station.



Up, up and a well-played point for Ops.
(Photo by John D. Yates)

Volleyball die-hards take heed; projected for March '76 is an attempt to break the Guinness record of 225 continuous hours of volleyball.

Can they really play volleyball for 11 days?

Ft. Meade Champs

The ASA Support Group, Ft. Meade, MD's Warriors downed the 85th Medical Battalion for the Ft. Meade Intramural Football League Championship in December.

John Rice recovered Tom Stanko's forward fumble in the end zone for ASA's first tally. Stephen Pinkerton pilfered a Medics pass to set up Tim Moon's scoring run.

The game turned into a brutal defensive match in the second half, as neither team could mount a scoring threat. Final score: ASA Warriors 12, 85th Meds 6.

Turkey Bowl

The second annual clash between officers' football teams from Vint Hill Farms and Arlington Hall Station in Northern Virginia resulted in a surprising upset, and more than a few ruffled feathers.

The "Turkey Bowl", so named for the prized bird presented to the victors, was held Nov. 21, on the final day of the 1975 Commanders Conference at Arlington Hall. While the 55 degree, windy, drizzly weather was less than ideal, enthusiasm was high among players, AHS cheerleaders, and spectators.

It was apparent from the kickoff that the underdog AHS team was ready for the much younger VHFS gridders. In a game marked with both skill and luck, the Arlington Hall men prevailed 25 to 13.

Physically Fit-- Believe It!

Is ASA fit to serve? You better believe it. For the fall sports season ASA racked up the following:

358th ASA Co/82d MI Co—Ft. Bragg Combat Football Champions.

USASAFS Korea—Eighth US Army Flag Football Champions.

Operations Co, SB, USASATC&S—Fort Devens Flag Football Champions.

Support Group, Ft. Meade—Fort Meade Intramural Football Post Champions.

303d ASA Bn—III Corps and Ft. Hood Championships in Softball and Flag Football.

373d ASA Co—Ft. Hood Flag Football Champions.

375th ASA Co—Ft. Hood Non-Divisional Slow Pitch Softball Champions.

375th ASA Co—3rd Place in Ft. Hood Flag Football Championship.

375th ASA Co—3rd Place in III Corps and Ft. Hood Small Bore Pistol Tournament.

202d ASA Co—2nd in VII Corps Slow Pitch Softball.

202d ASA Co—Katterbach Area Champions in Slow Pitch Softball.

202d ASA Co—2nd in Ansbach Community in Slow Pitch Softball.

202d ASA Co—2nd in 1st Armored Division in Slow Pitch Softball.

409th ASA Co—Augsburg City Champions in Slow Pitch Softball.

409th ASA Co—Southern Bavarian Champions in Slow Pitch Softball.

These are the championships as reported to *The Hallmark*.

Are there any questions?

Conflict Rules Raise Heat

They're an Insult

"I don't believe that dishonesty occurs at the working level of program management but it is apparent from recent reports that some is evident at the upper management level. All ASAers are constantly aware of the possible dangers in becoming liable in any way to any person or organization. I personally consider these new regulations an insult. They imply that I am basically dishonest."

Chief Warrant Officer

Matter of good judgement

"Avoiding conflict of interest is more a matter of good judgement than it is a perfect understanding of the letter of the law. Hopefully, officials who serve in capacities where conflict of interest is of concern are women and men capable of good judgement. To these people, iterations and reiterations of do's and don't do not serve to keep them on their toes. What does serve to this end is fair and adequate review of the results of their work and swift justice when such a review reveals they have allowed themselves to be compromised."

"The unfortunate aspect of the current activity is that sources outside DoD discovered and revealed wrongdoing on the part of public officials. What needs to be addressed and acted on is the failure of the DoD to discover violations and act swiftly."

Anyone who is concerned whether or not their integrity has been offended by the recent flurry of guidance would better spend their time being concerned by the fact they have associated themselves with an organization that does not manage itself well."

Colonel

Necessary and reasonable

"I think the regulations are both necessary and under the circumstances considering the amount of contracting DoD does with civilian industry reasonable. Everyone's attention should be strongly drawn to this issue."

Captain

Purity in action and appearance

"Rules, regulations and laws do not make people honest. The new emphasis on absolute purity in action and appearance was brought on by the poor judgement of a very few individuals. Even the purple press has not stated that those individuals did anything 'dishonest'. I don't think morale will be decreased among most personnel but I don't think their business morals will be improved either."

Civilian, GS-15

Honesty—individual trait

"Because honesty is an individual trait, the new regulations—which cover the propriety of inter-personal relationships—will not (and cannot) have an effect on individual honesty. DoD personnel are not any more (or any less) susceptible to the above inherent conflict of interest situations than anyone else. Those "honest" DoD personnel who view these regulations as calling their honesty into question will undoubtedly find their morale adversely affected. On the other hand, those "honest" DoD personnel who take the view that these new regulations are an attempt to curb abuses of "the public trust" by their less honest brethren, will find their morale less affected."

Major

Increase strain on dealings

"I felt the previous guidelines on conflict of Interest were sufficient to punish wrongdoers. The imposition of new guidelines increases the strain on government personnel/business personnel dealings unnecessarily and implies that DoD personnel are as stated "overly susceptible to crookedness." If DoD personnel were overly susceptible, the government wouldn't be worth much anyway, would it?"

Civilian, GS-13

Another overreaction by DoD

"No. Just another overreaction by DoD to a few infractions in spite of a lack of proof that contracts were influenced. It probably will have the same affect that industrial entertainment has on defense contracts—little, if any!"

Major

Help for the Alcoholic

The **Augsburg Profile** presented this story — an extreme aspect of alcohol abuse — to its audience in Europe. We reprint it here as a help, and not a scare, to alcoholics.

by Linda Creesy

It started with one drink; one harmless, insignificant drink. But one drink led to another and before he knew it—his mind, body and soul were overcome by alcohol. The vicious cycle of alcoholism had begun. He reached out of the cycle for help; Alcoholics Anonymous reached back.

AA is a fellowship of men and women who share their strength, experience and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.

You only need a desire to stop drinking for membership.

"I am responsible...when anyone, anywhere, reaches out for help. I want the hand of AA always to be there. And for that: I am responsible. That is the code that AA members live by 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year—AA is there to help.

How does the organization that claims 800,000 active members in 37 nations work?

"On the principle we've all gone through the hell of drinking so we share a common bond," an Augsburg AA member described to me.

"You break an arm; you yourself know the pain and trauma you are going through, but a friend of yours can only sympathize with your pain. Until

your friend breaks an arm, he cannot fully understand the pain involved.

This works the same way in AA. Alcoholics can understand and help each other more than outsiders can. We seek out advice of professionals to guide us, but in the end we are our own keepers."

AA members live by no do's or don'ts, but rather by a guideline of 12 progressive steps to recovery.

They are:

- We admitted we were powerless over alcohol—that our lives had become unmanageable.

- We came to believe that a Power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.

- We made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God as we understand Him.

- We made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.

- We admitted to God, to ourselves and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.

- We were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character.

- We humbly asked Him to remove our shortcomings.

- We made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except when to do so would injure them or others.

- We made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends to them all.

- We continued to take personal inventory and when we were wrong, promptly admitted it.

- We sought through prayer

and meditation to improve our conscious control, and with God, and as a result of these steps, we tried to carry that out.

- Having had a spiritual awakening as the result of these steps, we tried to carry this message to alcoholics and to practice these principles in all our affairs.

Alcoholism cannot be cured; it can only be arrested. As a member of AA, the alcoholic sets up the above steps himself. His goal is sobriety.

"I take it one day at a time. My thoughts don't even turn to the remainder of the week. Any 24 hours I go without a drink I consider to be a major accomplishment. It's hard to realize this if you have never had a drinking problem."

To stop drinking, you have to physically stop and understand the problem that led you to drink in the first place. You have to be honest with yourself, be willing to change your way of life and become involved with group therapy.

The recovery rate depends on the individual and how severe his drinking problem is. Since one didn't become an alcoholic overnight, one can't become sober overnight.

"There's no such thing as a hopeless person. He can recover sobriety and keep it through self and group help.

The alcoholic has three paths open to him: He can be committed to an asylum, he can die or he can get out—off the drinking road.

I decided to get off, to reach out of the cycle for help. AA reached back."

Buck Passing

The popularity of sporting events has seen a rather impressive upsurge in the last few years. Sports unknown to most of us have captured the interest of the nation. Take, for example, tennis, lacrosse, soccer and the ever popular Front and Back-hand Buck Passing.

The popularity of the latter has seen a marked increase among those who make decisions. It is evident that they have become experts at the game. They have added refinements to this sport that almost make it a science.

If you are unfamiliar with the game, this explanation should be informative. The game is played by as many persons as the playing field of red tape can maintain. The playing pieces can be any decision (synthetic or natural) that requires a positive action. The player's personal pieces, called either self-interest or indifference, govern the action of the major playing pieces. The game begins by calling the

main topic to action. The object of the game is to let the other player decide and place his personal piece in jeopardy. The game has few rules that are established but the prime goal is to permit the other guy to decide and save yourself from making a non-game point, called a mistake.

The game of Front and Back-hand Buck Passing can take many forms — one is not using your right to vote, another is letting the other person drive defensively. The best example is ignoring knowledge and disregarding the compassion necessary to prevent the prime result of Front and Back-handed Buck Passing — ignorance.

If you decide this article is a message, you have just made a nonpoint. I win because you were forced to make a decision. You have just been Front and Back-handed Buck Passed.

by Dave Lipp from *The Fountainhead*
USASATC&S, Ft. Devens, MA.

You Will Make a Difference

Some people still haven't gotten the message! Take a stroll through the family housing area late some cool evening and listen to the hum of the air conditioners, many of which hum nonstop 24 hours a day. Stand on just about any corner in the morning or around 1645 hrs and count the cars with only one occupant. Take a look at the NSA parking lot and note that there are just as many cars as ever. Yes, there are just as many energy-hogs on the loose today as there ever were. Despite the lip service rendered, little has been done to change attitudes and life styles.

Even the most simple mind must see that the energy spree can't go on forever. At the staggering consumption rate of today, even a seemingly inexhaustable energy supply must soon come to an end.

New supplies and new technology beckon, but even they aren't the answer.

When demand far outstrips supply, the best solution is often found not in increasing the supply, but in curbing the demand through a change in living habits. Increased supply only feeds the spiral, resulting in ever-increasing demands. But if the demand can be reduced, pressure is relieved and everyone benefits.

Although it may sound trite, it is nevertheless true that the actions of one individual can make a difference. If you refuse to be an energy hog and if you take action to educate others, you will make a difference.

Write On
Spt. Gp., Ft. Meade, Md.

Ideas and Opinions

"The mind stretched by a new idea never returns to the same dimension."



1976



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